

U. S. Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—by.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at
U May 13, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.**

His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

most workmanlike manner.
**Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spout-
 ing and Guttering**
 of all descriptions.
 Continually on hand a large assortment of

FRANKFORT HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned having taken this well known house
(lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully

Oct. 2, 1837—3m.

SOAP—
25 boxes No. 1 Rosin Soap:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE
Bottle or Draft—We have in store a full assortment
of fine
BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN:

1

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
GEORGE R. MCKEE,
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

CODES OF PRACTICE.

SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

The Democratic Party vs. Mr. Lindsey's Resolutions.

In our last issue we published the resolutions on Federal Relations, offered by the American Representative from Franklin county during the recent session of the General Assembly, together with an account of the manner in which they were treated by the Democratic House of Representatives. The object of these resolutions was to get a deliberate expression of opinion upon the points embraced in them from the Democratic members of the Legislature, they having in some way avoided their fair discussion before the people in every canvass which has ever yet been made in this State. It is well known that the Democratic party in this State never have boldly taken any position upon those of the resolutions which declare the opinions of the American party upon the foreign question, but have invariably avoided it by taking up some side issue, generally upon the slavery question or the everlasting Kansas Nebraska bill. But it was hoped that now that the Democrats had gained a majority in the State by gross misrepresentations of their own principles and those of their opponents, they would come out in a manly manner and let the people know what side of these questions they intend to stand. But those hopes were doomed to be disappointed; the Democrats laid the resolutions upon the table—and thus, by a parliamentary assiduity, virtually acknowledged their unwillingness to take issue upon them.

The resolution denying that the States have the right to confer the rights of citizenship upon aliens—thus giving them the power to vote for Congressmen, United States Senators, and for President of the United States, before they are even citizens of the country—was clear and explicit, and the Americans of the Legislature were anxious that the Democrats of the State should make some authoritative expression of opinion upon the subject and place themselves upon record upon it by some legislative declaration. It would have been a strange spectacle to have seen conservative old Kentucky declaring, through her Legislature, that the free soil States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, have the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon aliens and free negroes in spite of the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The Democrats generally shelter themselves with the plea that the Dred Scott decision declared such to be the law, although there is not an intelligent man among them who does not know that that decision did nothing of the kind. It remanded the slave (Dred Scott) back to the service of his master. It would have been pleasant for Kentuckians to have heard it declared that the Abolitionists in the northern States have the right to place the alien just from Europe, or the free negro of Kentucky, who may have left the State on account of some crime, on an equal footing politically with the free born Kentuckian! It would have been pleasant for southern men to have heard that the men elected to Congress by these negroes and aliens could counterbalance the votes of as many men from the southern States, and thus help to swell the already too greatly preponderating power of the northern States, and assist in oppressing the south by electing men to Congress who are opposed to southern interests! Yet this is the position assumed by the southern Democratic press, and this is the question upon which it was desired to gain an expression of opinion from Democratic legislators, who, however, dodged the subject. We understand it to be the doctrine of the national Democracy that each State in the Union has the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon the alien and the free negro within the borders of that State, and to permit them to take part in the Federal Government by voting for members of Congress and indirectly for U. S. Senators and for President. But the Constitution prohibits to the States the power of making treaties and of declaring war, reserving these powers to Congress. The General Government alone has the right to grant the protection of the United States flag. By permitting aliens to vote in the States, for State and Federal officers, we soon have the ridiculous spectacle presented in the northwest of some of the States of this Union being controlled, and the balance of power in Congress being held by men elected, by those whom those States are unable to protect from reclamation by the Governments of which they were once subjects and whom the United States are under no obligation to protect from such reclamation. This is truly a nice theory of sovereignty and government—a great country like ours governed by the minions of foreign despots!

The Kansas Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, and President Buchanan's Inaugural, all endorsed and approved of alien suffrage in the Territories, and the vile doctrine was considered part of the Democratic faith. It was a ritual by which they were all sworn. But when the vote was first taken in the Senate upon the alien feature of the Kansas bill, every Southern Senator voted for confining the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, while all the Northern Democrats and Black Republicans voted against such limitation of the elective franchise; and the southern men finally only voted for it because the northern Democrats would not repeal the Missouri Compromise unless this concession was made to the free soil sentiment. This was also the case when the Minnesota enabling act was passed, the northern men were for, the southern men against, alien suffrage, thus showing

that one section would gain and the other lose by permitting the odious blot to disgrace the statute book of national legislation. In 1856 when this vile feature in the Democratic platform and in the Kansas bill was denounced by American speakers, the Democrats visibly winced under the scathing castigation and were obliged to resort to subterfuge in order to evade meeting the issue fairly on its merits. They declared that the Kansas bill only permitted the alien to vote at the first election held in the Territory, and that the people of the Territory might afterwards decide whether or not aliens should vote in the Territory. But when the pro slavery Legislature of Kansas denied this right to aliens, Judge Cato, a familiar and tool of the President, declared that the act was nugatory because it was inconsistent with the organic act passed by Congress, establishing the Territory of Kansas. Thus these aliens were left free, in spite of the protests of the south, to vote, both at and after the first election, upon southern institutions to which they are opposed. The result is that they will assist in swelling the overwhelming majority against slavery in the State of Kansas. Mr. Buchanan proclaimed the doctrine in his Inaugural in its broadest terms, but it was so repugnant to southern men that many of his organs in the south denied that there was any such sentiment in that Inaugural. Under these circumstances we felt anxious to know whether the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky stood by their national platform and their President or with the southern Senate upon this issue. But in vain; they shirked the question.

The President of the United States lately recommended to Congress to increase the army, for the avowed purpose of putting down rebellion in Utah. The pretense is raised that this is sought to be done because the Mormons have resisted United States officers and will not submit to the authority of the Federal Government. But the truth of the matter is as has been declared by various Democrats in Congress, that this is a mere pretext, but that the true object is to suppress the vile institution of polygamy which is bringing our country into disrepute among all civilized nations. But how to put down polygamy and at the same time acknowledge the Democratic doctrine that Congress has no power whatever of legislation over the Territories is a puzzle to many good Democrats, and in order to do their duty, and at the same time appear consistent, they have declared Utah to be in a state of rebellion; and this, notwithstanding the authorities of Utah declare that they are willing to submit provided there is no interference with their institutions, which the Democrats assert they have the right to settle in their own way. That is, that a parcel of beggarly foreigners—of whom the Mormons are chiefly composed—the very lowest scum of the earth, the vilest malefactors on the face of the habitable globe—the large majority of whom have never been naturalized and who are under no oath to support our Constitution—have the inalienable and inalienable right to settle in a Territory belonging to the United States and there hoist an independent standard of government, and by virtue of their "inherent sovereignty" have the right to practice the vilest of crimes, under the color of their precious religion; and that the United States have no right to protect themselves from this nuisance and disgrace. This is the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Lindsey's resolutions boldly and unequivocally assert that the power does exist in Congress to put down this monstrosity. The Democrats refused to take any position upon the question. They were evidently loath to say anything which would be inconsistent with their pet ideas of Territorial sovereignty, but at the same time feared to declare that the Government has no power to protect itself against this evil. The New Mexico and Utah bills reserved to Congress the right to revise the acts of the Territorial Legislature, and if disapproving of any of them to render all such acts null and void. Now it is evident that if Congress has the right to abrogate the acts of the Legislature of a Territory, it must also have the power to legislate for that Territory. This right of Congress to revise and abrogate the acts of a Territorial Legislature was again asserted in Toombs' bill, in the case of the test oaths established by the Legislature of Kansas and other laws passed by that Legislature, although no such power was specially reserved to Congress in the Kansas bill as it was in the Utah bill. Any lawyer will admit that if Congress has the power to say what the Legislature of a Territory may or may not do, it has also the power to directly legislate for that Territory. And as the Democrats have claimed the compromise measures of 1850 as their own peculiar property, we contend that they thereby admit the power of Congress over the Territories, however inconsistent with their various other positions it may seem. If, then, Congress has any power of legislation over the Territories, there certainly can be no case in which it could more rightfully and appropriately be exercised than in checking this outrageous practice of polygamy in Utah. It is ridiculous to talk of their religion countenancing murder, theft, or treason, those crimes should nevertheless be punished.

The Louisville Democrat may be a Democratic paper, but it differs widely from the Democratic party in its construction of the principles of that party, and its application of those principles; and it can neither be denied nor disguised that it is doing more to embarrass and defeat the Democratic party than all the opposition papers in the State, or we might say, out of it—*Mayville Express*.

Assuming the charge preferred by the *Express* against Mr. Harney to be true, the next question to be decided is as to which one of the two divisions constitute the Democratic party. The Louisville Democrat occupies the position held by nearly all Northern Democrats, including the ablest men of that party, as also the position of Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural and in his instructions to Walker. If he differs from the Democratic party, there is no Democratic party in the North; hence "nationality" is no longer the peculiar attribute of that faction. Mr. Harney is consistent with the "construction he has given to the principles" of the Democratic party for the last three years, when he was set forward as the very embodiment of Democracy; his principal defect is that he has not kept up with the tergiversations, or progress, of the hypocritical Locofoco squad.

We are indebted to our young friends KEENON & CRUTCHER for the April number of Harpers Magazine. They have also a fine assortment of Books, Stationery, &c., on hand.

Our Minister to Berlin—His Expenses—A Pauper Diplomat.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Governor of Indiana, enjoys the honor of representing the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia. Some curious reports of the eccentricities of this diplomat have reached this country, through German and French journals, as well as through private letters from Americans at Berlin. Mr. Wright possesses the usual qualification of American Ministers in Europe, of a total ignorance of French, German, or any other continental language, while his knowledge of English is not above suspicion among thoroughly well educated English and Americans. He appears to be bemusing his destiny in being sent to starve or beg in the Prussian capital. One of his friends gives to the public, through the press, the following elegant extract from one of his private letters, just received:

"I am living in a large building, with 11 rooms; rent, 1,300 thalers a year; four servants cost about 1,000. Have furnished my own house at an expense of about 3,000. You see if I come home, I shall have to borrow money to get home on. It will all come right in the end. Never mind, there is a good time ahead, boys. Your friend, WRIGHT."

Admire the imperial manner in which Wright writes "Wright," right at the end of his letter, without condescending to the plebeian Christian name, or the vulgar initials. Then admire the self denial of Wright, who has to pay 1,300 thalers (equal to \$240) for house rent, and 1,000 thalers (equal to \$200) for servants' hire, making \$1,540 a year for these two most important items of housekeeping. Then observe, too, that Wright has gone to the enormous expenditure of 3,000 thalers (equal to \$2,400) for furnishing his house, consisting of eleven rooms, and any one who has ever furnished, in plain style, a house consisting of eleven rooms in this country, will wish he could have done it as cheaply as the American minister at Berlin has furnished his. Now, as we all know that Gov. Wright does his own marketing, so as to make good bargains; that he feeds his guests chiefly on hominy; that he never has a drop of wine or spirits in his house; that he has but a small family, and that Berlin is not an expensive city to live in, we may safely put down his annual expenditures for all purposes as follows:

WRIGHT'S ANNUAL EXPENSES.			
House rent,	1,300 thalers, equal to	\$240	
Servants' hire,	1,000 "	200	
Hominy,	180 "	126	
Other provisions,	1500 "	1,050	
Clothing, etc.,	500 "	350	
Carriage hire,	50 "	35	
Omnibus hire,	25 "	17	
Tobacco,	100 "	70	
Extras,	500 "	350	
Total,	5,055 "	\$3,538	

This is a very heavy sum, truly, for the representative of a great power like the United States, to expend in a great European capital. Be it remembered, however, that the gentleman who beams in the letter we have quoted, the enormous expenditure he is put to, receives as his salary from the United States Treasury, the sum of \$12,000 a year, so that after all, when hominy, house rent, furniture and everything else are paid for, he ought still to have the neat little surplus of \$8,562. This ought to be the sum of his profits in the first year, when he has had his furniture to buy. In subsequent years his profits ought to be \$10,862. Now what does poor Wright do with his money, that he should talk about having "to borrow to get home on?" If he gives a satisfactory explanation of the way the money goes, we shall start a charity or subscription list, or an Everett lecture, or an amateur concert, for the relief of this unfortunate diplomatist in difficulties, who to live on hominy at Berlin, has only \$12,000 a year.

UTAH WAR.—The great State of "Sweet Owen" has raised a company for the Utah Regiment. They will doubtless continue to prove themselves untainted amid all the vicissitudes of campaign life, should they be accepted, which it is highly probable they will be in a short time. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the company.

A. W. HOLEMAN, Captain.
DUNNELL ENGLISH, 1st Lieutenant.
J. P. ORR, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.
LOUIS SMITH, 3d Lieutenant.
F. D. ALEXANDER, Orderly Sergeant.

ATTENTION CAPITAL GUARDS.—There will be a meeting of this Company to-night, at 7 o'clock, in the upper room of the Court House, when a full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the Presbyterian Choir, on last Tuesday night, passed off in a manner highly creditable to all who were engaged in it. The audience was large and select and testified their appreciation of the exquisite music by frequent bursts of hearty applause.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—Contrary to the experience of early and mid-winter on this side of the Atlantic, those seasons in Europe have this year been remarkably severe, even in rather Southern latitudes. In the Island of Malta, which is not far from the African coast, the snow was several feet deep, and this was the first snow storm of consequence there since 1812, a year that will be ever memorable for the disastrous Russian campaign of the first Napoleon. At Constantinople, up to the 3d ult, snow fell for fifteen days in succession, and so terrible a winter had not been experienced in Turkey for twenty years. The navigation with Odessa was entirely closed, and even the Greek Islands were clothed in white. For the first time in a century the river Po, in Italy, had been frozen tight, so that men, horses and vehicles passed over its surface. In Smyrna, generally so free from winter, the frost and snow have occasioned much inconvenience and suffering. In many of the towns in Turkey and Greece the roofs of houses had fallen in from the weight of snow accumulated upon them. This reminds us of the records of former ages, when, between the years 1,000 and 1,300, the Tiber and even the Adriatic Sea were several times frozen hard—the latter near Venice and Trieste.

The numerous friends of Col. Thos. B. Stevenson will regret to learn that he has resigned the office of Associate Judge for the Territory of New Mexico, to which he was lately appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The inadequacy of the salary (\$2,500) induced him to resign this place, for which his legal knowledge and political experience, admirably qualified him—*Mayville Express*.

We should like to know at what business the Colonel can make money.

RETALIATION.—The excessive Lecompton zeal of the Washington Union having induced that paper to undertake the task of proscribing and persecuting Senator Douglas, the statesman has retaliated by injuring its subscription list. He has sent circulars through Illinois and the West, addressed to his particular friends, recommending them to procure subscribers to the Washington "States," as "the only Democratic paper now published in the District of Columbia." One of these letters was received at Peoria, and on the strength of it, a list of between 25 and 30 subscribers for the States was obtained immediately.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

[Continuation of Mr. Crittenden's speech.] Mr. C., speaking of the Missouri Compromise, says its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery, and should not have been broken. He was growing older and is less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. His repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, it has brought us trouble. Turning to Kansas he said: He would vote for her admission if he thought it would bring peace, but didn't believe it would. It is said that submission will localize the question of slavery in that Territory. He didn't believe it. If that question is to be debated, it will be debated here, but must be debated in the right way. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends North use such invectives, he might say, of the most atrocious kind. Shall we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language and in blood and yet our great destiny and future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions.

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South. The gentleman from Maine had given those of the North; and while listening to them it seemed to him this was the most natural union in the world. If those sections apart would make a nation of which any man would be proud to be a citizen, what a magnificent union it makes when you put both together even where there is discord, but lulled. What a summer sea lies before us of boundless prosperity. In concluding, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, and not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would pursue would be to pass a law by which the constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it was ratified, he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, after complimenting Mr. Crittenden's speech, proceeded to state his objections to Lecompton. We are, he said, in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, say one party, and there will be a civil war. Reject, say another, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the slavery question lying at the bottom he apprehended few would be opposed to admission under this constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulty to be the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act.

He then entered into a view of the slavery question since 1850, discussing the Dred Scott decision. He controverted the views of the Senator from Louisiana, and followed at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Thence proceeding to the general question, he denied the doctrine that the constitution of the United States extends slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution doesn't itself operate over the Territories except by act of Congress.

Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow the decisions of Congress extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress then having power to make all needful rules, and believing as he did slavery wasn't beneficial, he thought Congress ought to prevent its recognition in Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Mr. Trumbull recapitulated the outrages and frauds in that Territory, which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Kansas question as one involving the question of the future of the Union. He didn't know what would follow the passage of this constitution. He couldn't foresee the consequences. He wouldn't be responsible for them, but he knew what would follow its rejection. There would be peace and quietness. All Kansas asks from Congress is to cease legislation. Here people can get along very well now that they have rescued their government from the hands of usurpers. All they ask is to be left alone, and in due time they will frame a constitution.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven o'clock in the morning; also about evening sessions, but the subjects were finally postponed to tomorrow.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Senate.—Mr. Bell concurred in Mr. Bigler's explanation of Mr. Toombs' bill. It was to bring Kansas into the Union without the vote of the people on the constitution. But how, he asked, shall we cut the gordian knot of Kansas politics; by the sword or by peaceful means? The President, said Mr. Bell, recommends the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution maintaining the legality of that instrument and its accordance with the organic act.

Mr. Bell here entered into an examination of the organic law to see if it conferred the power upon the people of Kansas to form a constitution whenever they please without reference to time or population. He was sure it conveyed no such power. If it did, it would have a most mischievous effect, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, Washington, and Dakota might all come in this session under such a principle. There then, he said, is hereby put forth at the threshold by the President.

Next as to the legality of the Lecompton constitution, he referred to the authenticated records of successive frauds, and expressed surprise that Senators in the face of such evidence could argue in favor of the legitimacy of that instrument. It would, he contended, take twice two thousand troops to force that constitution upon the people of Kansas.

Mr. Bell here went into a long and resolute resume of the Presidential campaign of 1852, showing the feelings then existing in relation to the Missouri compromise. The successful candidate of that campaign on coming into office pledged himself to maintain the peace of the country, but within eight months, by some diabolical object, the political sky was changed, and a tempest arose in the Senate. The Free Soilers in the House and Senate had largely increased, and will continue to increase. Do the Southern gentlemen wish to multiply them still faster? He thought one of the worst results of the Kansas Nebraska bill was to cement and to lay the foundation of an organization of this sectional party.

Referring to the assertion that the admission of Kansas would allay the excitement, he prophesied that it would take three years to subside before it would subside. In conclusion, he commented severely on Mr. Seward's threat that agitation must continue till the South ceases to seek the extension of slavery under the Federal Constitution, and expressed his own unalterable attachment to the Union.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced the following as a committee to investigate the charge in relation to the Pennsylvania building in Philadelphia: Messrs. Florence, Maclay, Gilman, Scales, and Waldron.

The consideration of the volunteer bill then resumed.

Senate.—Mr. Gwynn's resolution of inquiry concerning the massacre of the California emigrants in Utah was passed.

Mr. Foster commenced a Kansas speech.

House.—Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the minority of the committee, offered an amendment, as follows: "To retain that part of the bill providing for the organization of a regiment of volunteer soldiers for the defense of the frontier of Texas; but, instead of authorizing the President to accept the services of four regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah and for the protection of the supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry to serve for two years."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 43, nays 143.

The bill for five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by 128 against 74, and then passed by 124 against 73.

What gentleman can, with any sense of propriety, ask a fat woman to lean on his arm?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10-14.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17-te.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

We have been requested by Col. A. H. KENNICK to announce him a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858-te.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 8, 1858-te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20-td.*]

We are requested to announce H. B. INNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county. [Feb. 16, 1858-d&v1m.]

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 26, 1858-te.

Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February 22, 1858.

TERMS, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00 FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858-te.

Dr. VON MOSCHISKE, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated *Luxoptical Glasses* is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857-te.

Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.

Dec. 4, 1857-te. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857-te. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4-te. W. A. GAINES.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857-te. R. C. STEELE & Co.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

We are now Manufacturing for the HARVEST OF 1858.

1000 Kentucky Harvesters,

THE BEST COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

NOW IN USE.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE of postage on application by mail or otherwise.

Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.

Farmers visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

March 23-te.

*To come copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

Memorandum Book Lost.

OST, during the session of the Legislature, a SMALL MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing a list of Fruit Trees. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. [March 22, 1858-3t.]

TO BUILDERS & OTHERS.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS

Cut, Stained and Frosted Glass,

Suitable for Churches, Private Residences, &c., I am prepared to furnish the same at manufacturers prices. Also, all kinds

PLAIN GLASS, WALL PAPER, &c.

Furnished to my customers at very low prices. Call at my shop adjoining Dr. Phytian's office, and examine samples. H. G. BANTA.

House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky. March 19, 1858-3m.

Sealed Proposals.

FRANKFORT, March 13, 1858. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Land Office until April 13th, for the erection of a Fire-proof addition to said office.

A plan and specifications may be seen at said office, but the subscribers also invite builders to furnish plans with bids thereon.

ANDREW MCKINLEY, Com.

J. H. GARRARD, MASON BROWN.

March 15, 1858-1m.

Turnpike Notice.

The annual election of the Managers for the Elkton Turnpike Road Company, will take place at the bridge on Main Elkhorn, the 1st Monday (30th) in April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., as the Statute requires, which allows one vote for each share of stock, may be voted personally or by proxy.

Five Managers to be chosen to serve one year.

J. S. STEDMAN, President.

F. H. HODGES, Secy.

March 15, 1858-td.

CARD.

HAVING SOLD OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery to KEENON & CRUTCHER, we take pleasure in recommending them to all our customers and friends. Give them a call. March 12-1m. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

HAVE SOLD TO Messrs. KEENON & CRUTCHER my entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Books and Stationery, and bespeak for them the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to me. March 12-1m. H. EVANS.

NEW FIRM.

ED. KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

